

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend the paragraphs starting on page 1, lines 1-22 with the following rewritten paragraphs.

dl The invention relates to a method for manufacturing a tent construction and to a tent construction manufactured according to the method. Within the framework of this specification, a "tent" or "tent construction" is meant to include any construction having one or more walls, including the roof, which are manufactured from {tent} cloth. Some of the many possible examples are camping tents, folding trailer tents, front tents, party tents, circus tents, stalls, protective covers, working tents, roofs, awnings, etc.

A problem is that due to a new European legislation in respect of anti-fungal and water-repellent agents for tent cloth (PCP, *inter alia*, is prohibited or will be so before long, while the cloth that is treated with heavy metals must be taken back by the manufacturer or supplier at the end of this service life), tent cloth from cotton or mixed fiber, such as {cotton/polyester}, becomes mildewed very quickly. As a consequence, under unfavorable conditions, a {folding trailer} tent cannot remain folded-in for more than 12 hours, which is an unacceptably short time. Also, with a {folding trailer} tent, it is no longer possible to camp for

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a longer time during rainy weather conditions, because the cloth will then be affected by fungi.

Please replace the paragraph on page 4, starting at line 20 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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Fig. 4 shows a detail of a spacer for placing between an outer layer of waterproof material and an inner layer of breathing material of a protective cover for the motorcar shown in Fig. 2.

Please replace the paragraph on page 4, line 23 through page 7, line 10 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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A {folding trailer} tent can be made from 100% synthetic cloth products having a very long lifetime, but which, however, have the drawbacks of condensation and the lack of "breathing capacity". In accordance with a first aspect of the invention, a "skeleton" for at least a part of a tent {comparable with a timbered house} can be made from synthetic material. However, one or more large faces (roof and sidewall faces) of the tent are "filled in" with exchangeable cloth panels. Fig. 1 shows a front wall 3 of a {front} tent, constructed according to this principle. The wall 3 comprises strips 4 of firm cloth, which form the skeleton of the wall 3, as well as exchangeable panels 5. By means

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of zippers or VELCRO hook and loop fasteners or other techniques, these panels are attached to the "timbered frame/skeleton" along their circumferential edges. The number and dimensions of the panels can be optional. A small number of large panels, or a larger number of small panels. After many years of use, the exchangeable panels can be replaced as and when required. These panels can be produced in stock, in cotton cloth as well as in synthetic materials. At the moment of purchase and thereafter, the user of the tent can decide for himself which panels have to be supplied in synthetic cloth, and which panels in cotton cloth. The choice can partly be motivated by the intended use. If the tent, folding trailer or front tent is predominantly used for camping "on the hike", or, conversely, for a fixed stand, this may determine the composition of the panels. Also, in this manner, allowances can be made for personal preference. One of the objects of the invention is to offer the possibility of minimizing the number of fixed panels of cloth of a relatively short lifetime. In addition, the tent no longer has to be thrown away when a particular panel of cotton cloth has become moldy, fouled or leaky. The tent including {the "timbered frame", the "framework"} with all its complicated angular joints, fastening points, reinforcements, etc. is produced once, for a long time, and the "fill-in" panels can be purchased or replaced as and when required. The effect that the tent is discarded due to fouling or because its color is no longer modern

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can hereby be avoided. This is an advantage to the environment. It is also possible to fit, per panel opening, two or more, if necessary overlapping panels in a simple manner by zippers, VELCRO hook and loop fasteners, etc. If so desired, the panels can partially be of rollable or erectable design, to promote the admission of light and air. Hence, the framework of the tent can comprise edges or strips supported by tent poles and the like, which edges or strips are manufactured from highly durable cloth and whereto or whereon panels are fitted that are relatively easy to attach and replace. According to a modification of the above-described tent construction, it is possible to use a number of exchangeable panels which are not, or not all of them, mounted on a separate skeleton, but which are directly detachably connected to adjoining panels via zippers, VELCRO hook and hoop fasteners or the like.

Fig. 1 schematically shows an example of such construction, used for the roof 6 of the front tent. In the example shown, the roof comprises a central section 7 and two side sections 8 and 9. One or more of the sections 7-9 may be detachably connected to the adjoining section(s) and/or adjoining walls, allowing these detachable sections, when for instance fouled, to be detached and cleaned. In practice, the cleaning of a roof panel of a tent construction, such as for instance a front tent of a {folding} caravan, is hardly possible if the roof panel

is not detachable. Further, when fouled seriously, such panel can readily be replaced. If, for instance, the central section 7 is separately replaceable, zippers or VELCRO hook and loop fasteners may be provided along the edges 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d. Of course, the roof may also be detachable and replaceable as a whole, whether or not in combination with separately detachable roof sections.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 16 through page 10, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph.

Alternatively, the tent, (for instance a camping tent, folding trailer tent, caravan and motorhome front tent) may be constructed from a fairly "open", (like bandage gauze), air-permeable, synthetic woven fabric, for instance from very strong polyester or aramide, etc, or similar yarns. Such a tent can last a generation. The tent can be covered per panel by thin fabrics of cotton, nylon, synthetic cloth, plastic, polyethylene, etc. The type and choice of material per panel can again be filled individually and according to need and use. An advantage of this method is also that the various panels can remain attached to the supporting fabric by one edge thereof, while the other edges can be attached by a zipper or the like, which enables the panels to be unzipped and stretched out as desired. In this manner, an almost steplessly controllable ventilation is realized in the tent, whereby the tent can also be optimally ventilated, much better than

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is usual in the present-day tent technique, during rain where water is discharged, air can enter the tent underneath the panels, via the air-permeable basic/supporting fabric) and during periods of heat. By the stretched-out panels, (also roof panels), as for instance shown at 19, like sun screens, the sun is kept out of the tent, while the ventilation can be distributed over almost the entire surface of the tent. Since this supporting fabric can be of a high quality with an enormous resistance to tearing, the safety from (vandalism and crime) and the lifetime of the tent has been increased compared with the present-day tents. All advantages of the first-mentioned construction with exchangeable panels apply here as well.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph.

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A third manner of embodying the finding is to construct the tent from a supporting fabric as desired (for instance cotton for ventilation, strong synthetic fabrics for lifetime and strength, etc.) or a combination of supporting fabrics such as (cotton, polyester, etc.). The covering panels, which may also be arranged in the manner of roof tiles or scales, can be connected to the basic fabric by, for instance, zippers, VELCRO hook and loop fasteners, stitching on one, two or three sides, or a combination thereof, or other connecting techniques. Such panels or "scales"

are shown in Fig. 1 at 16, by way of example, and can preferably be pushed or pulled away from the tent from supporting fabric by means of "expanders" 17, or by stretching out by guy ropes, enabling air to permeate the supporting fabric underneath the panels. Along their lower edges, the scales can optionally be provided or not provided with fasteners for attachment to the supporting fabric or to the underlying scale. Optionally, openings or windows may be locally provided in the supporting fabric, behind the covering panels. If so desired, the covering panels can locally be transparent or have {closable} windows. Thus, it is possible to have a supporting tent of breathing material, such as for instance cotton, which, protected by the overlying panels, never becomes wet in the rain and which is not exposed to sunrays. The many advantages already pointed out in the above passages are largely also applicable to this finding.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 12, line 16 through page 13, line 14 with the following rewritten paragraphs.

df tents for accommodating workers {permanently or not permanently}, whether or not for special projects; accommodations for animals in which tent cloth is used; storehouses in which cloth is used;

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built-on tents for caravans and campers;
various types of awning, closable or not closable with sidewalls;
shed extensions, verandahs or sun porches;
storage sheds (with tent door and/or tent walls or portions
thereof);
hothouses;
boat and motorcar covers (the cloth or (artificial) leather portion
which protects the boat or motorcar permanently from weather
influences or which can be opened and closed);
working tents or roofs (used for various purposes, for instance for
road, soil, cabling and bridge works, excavations, shipyards,
etc.);
boat houses made of cloth;
motorhomes and motorcar garages or roofs made of cloth;
tent houses or tent portions attached to houses;
truck coverings and (tarpaulins);
market and sales stalls;
roofs of any nature, such as roofs for swimming pools or sandboxes;
sun screens.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line
26 through page 14, line 4 with the following rewritten paragraph.

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With a tent according to the invention, allergic persons
can camp also when the air contains much pollen, when the

appropriate filtering cloth is used. For instance, during the night, the entire tent can be closed hermetically (if required, an entirely closed tub ground sheet can be used) and fresh air is let in through the filtering cloth.
